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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                             20 Cr. 497 (GHW)
                 V.
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     DANIEL WALCHLI,
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                    Defendant.
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                                              New York, N.Y.
                                              March 30, 2023
9
                                              12:30 p.m.
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     Before:
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                          HON. GREGORY H. WOODS,
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                                              District Judge
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                                APPEARANCES
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     DAMIAN WILLIAMS,
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          United States Attorney for the
           Southern District of New York
     BY: OLGA I. ZVEROVICH
16
           Assistant United States Attorney
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     MORVILLO ABRAMOWITZ GRAND IASON & ANELLO PC
          Attorneys for Defendant
18
     BY: JEREMY H. TEMKIN
19
          DR. ANDREAS LÄNZLINGER
          DANIEL P. GORDON
20
          JOSHUA P. BUSSEN
21
     ALSO PRESENT:
     ZACHARY KATZ, IRS CI Special Agent
22
     MAGNA CZAGANY, Swiss Interpreter
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(Case called)

MS. ZVEROVICH: Good morning, your Honor. Olga Zverovich and Christopher Magnani for the United States, and we're joined by IRS CI Special Agent Zachary Katz.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Good afternoon.

MR. TEMKIN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jeremy
Temkin, Morvillo Abramowitz Grand Iason & Anello for
Mr. Walchli. With me is Mr. Walchli, Andreas Länzlinger, who
is Mr. Walchli's Swiss counsel, Dan Gordon from my firm, and
Joshua Bussen from my firm. Also with us today is
Mr. Walchli's wife, who has accompanied him to court today.

THE COURT: Very good. Thank you very much.

Just a brief note, we've requested the services of an interpreter here today. I've waited a few moments to take the bench because she's not yet arrived. My inclination is to give her more time to arrive rather than beginning without her.

Let me hear from counsel for defendant.

Counsel, is your client able to fully — that is

100 percent — understand the proceedings in English? If not,
that's not a problem, of course. We have an interpreter, who I
hope is on the way.

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor, so we've obviously prepared for today's proceedings. I'm confident that Mr. Walchli is 100 percent able to understand the proceedings, the dialogue and the exchange with your Honor. Mr. Länzlinger, who has been

involved in the representation for several years, also is here and speaks Swiss German if there is any sort of nuance that we think may be problematic. But I am very confident that Mr. Walchli understands the proceedings and will understand the colloquy with your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

The last caveat gives me some concern. As you know, not everybody that speaks another language is qualified to serve as an interpreter here, so I don't take great comfort from the presence of and potential need for communications from counsel who's not a qualified interpreter.

Let me hear more from you on that point, counsel.

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor, I have represented

Mr. Walchli for almost 10 years now. I have absolutely no

doubt that he -- I do not speak Swiss German. I've had

countless conversations with Mr. Walchli in English, again,

preparing through yesterday when we prepared for the colloquy

today.

Mr. Länzlinger is of the Bär & Karrer firm in Zürich.

He has worked on many, many cross border, transnational

matters, and is fully familiar with the U.S. justice system. I

understand there's a difference between being able to speak --

THE COURT: Thank you.

So let me do this. I've just been informed that the interpreter is on her way up. I've been informed that the

interpreter is here and, indeed, I can see her. What I'm going propose to do is take a brief pause to let her be prepared to interpret these proceedings. I'm going to engage in a brief colloquy with her before we begin.

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor, I do believe that having Mr. Walchli wear the headphones would be actually more of a distraction and would cause more problems than the benefit that could be gained from it. Again, having spent many, many hours speaking English with him, I do believe that this is not an issue, but I do think that having sort of hearing the proceedings in German and speaking English in response is just going to make it more confusing as opposed to less.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So let's do this, I'm going to engage in a brief colloquy with the interpreter. I understand the proffer by defendant is that the defendant is 100 percent able to understand the English language, that he is 100 percent able to understand even complex issues involving legal and constitutional matters communicated in the English language, and that the defendant is raising no concerns regarding the prospect of conducting this plea colloquy in English instead, as counsel has just made plain on the record, they wish to proceed in English, notwithstanding any potential concerns. Given those proffers by counsel for the defendant that he is fully capable of understanding the proceedings in English and

they are indeed asking for us not to use the services of the interpreter during the course of today's proceeding, I'm happy to proceed in that way. However, in order to ensure we have what I'll describe as a backstop in the event there is any issue that may arise, completely unanticipated by the defense with Mr. Walchli's ability to understand anything here, I'm still going to engage in a colloquy with our interpreter to qualify her to interpret any portion of the proceedings that need to take place here today.

Miss, can I ask you to please stand. Can you please state your name.

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. TEMKIN: I want to be crystal clear --

THE COURT: Let me be crystal clear. I'm not going to have her use the microphone or the earphones. Thank you.

What's the issue?

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor said that you asked about his ability to speak and understand English and then said that he has the ability to understand complex legal concepts and constitutional concepts. I want to be candid with your Honor that when we were here for oral argument, which addressed complex legal issues, some of that was outside of Mr. Walchli's understanding as we're sitting there having the argument. He understands the colloquy, he understands what is happening

today. Again --

an interpreter here, you know the nature of the issues that we're going to be discussing. Either I hear from you that he is 100 percent capable of understanding everything that will be said here, which involve all of the issues that you know will be discussed, or you're telling me that he cannot.

MR. TEMKIN: I'm telling you that he can understand the issues that are going to be discussed today.

THE COURT: Thank you.

And I understand, counsel, that the defense waives any argument or contention that Mr. Walchli was unable to understand any portion of the colloquy that's conducted today on the basis of your proffer; is that right?

MR. TEMKIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So you just explained a brief caveat. I was not asking whether or not Mr. Walchli was a lawyer and whether or not he understood the constitution, but whether or not he would be able to understand the English conversation today which involves issues of constitutional import.

Do you have any caveats that you'd like to offer as to his ability to understand and communicate about the issues that will be discussed during today's proceeding?

MR. TEMKIN: None whatsoever.

1 THE COURT: Thank you. Good. So, miss, can I ask you to please state your name for 2 3 the record? 4 THE INTERPRETER: Magna Czagany. 5 THE COURT: Can you please tell me what your native 6 language? 7 THE INTERPRETER: My mother talks German. I lived for 15 years in Sweden, and my father was Hungarian and I went to 8 9 school. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 How did you learn English? 12 THE INTERPRETER: In Sweden, it's the first foreign 13 language you learn. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. 15 How long have you been speaking English? THE INTERPRETER: Almost 60 years. 16 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 Can you please describe your formal education in 19 English. 20 THE INTERPRETER: Well, I finished high school in 21 Sweden, then I went to interpreter school in Vienna, and one of 22 the languages I studied is English. And when I came to 23 New York, I studied at Colombia in their American-English 24 language program. And then I've been working as an interpreter 25

for the last 30 years.

1	THE COURT: Thank you very much.
2	Have you ever undergone any formal training in
3	simultaneous or consecutive interpreting?
4	THE INTERPRETER: Well, the interpreter school in
5	Vienna taught that, as well.
6	THE COURT: Thank you.
7	Have you passed any qualifying or certifying
8	interpreting or translation exams?
9	THE INTERPRETER: Not really, no.
10	THE COURT: Thank you.
11	What interpreting credentials, if any, do you have?
12	THE INTERPRETER: My 30 years of experience.
13	THE COURT: Thank you.
14	Do you have any certifications or other official
15	credentials?
16	THE INTERPRETER: No.
17	THE COURT: Thank you.
18	Have you ever interpreted in any court proceeding?
19	THE INTERPRETER: Yes.
20	THE COURT: Thank you.
21	How many?
22	THE INTERPRETER: Many. Many.
23	THE COURT: Thank you.
24	In state or federal court?
25	THE INTERPRETER: Mostly in federal court, but in the

past, also in state court.

THE COURT: Very good.

So can I ask you to please raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear to interpret these proceedings truly, fairly, and impartially to the best of your ability so help you God?

THE INTERPRETER: Yes, I will.

THE COURT: Very good. Thank you very much.

So let's begin. The interpreter is qualified to provide interpretation services for this proceeding. If, as is unexpected here, Mr. Walchli has any difficulty understanding anything that's said during the course of this proceeding, we have an interpreter here available, and the defense, notwithstanding your prior representations to the Court, should feel absolutely no hesitation in letting me know that the services of an interpreter are or would be helpful, the interpreter is here to ensure that that resource is available. So again, feel no hesitation in asking if it would be helpful for me to make that resource available to you. That is why she is here and she will be available throughout the course of today's proceeding.

Mr. Walchli, I've been informed that you wish to plead guilty to Count One of the indictment that's numbered 20 Cr. 497; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, that's correct.

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THE COURT: Mr. Walchli, before I accept your quilty plea, I'm going to ask you certain questions so I can establish to my satisfaction that you wish to plead quilty because you are, in fact, quilty and not for some other reason, and also to ensure that you know what rights you'll be giving up if you choose to proceed and enter a quilty plea in this matter.

If you don't understand any of my questions or if you'd like to confer with your attorney at any time throughout the course of today's proceeding, please don't hesitate to let me know, I'd be happy to give you as much time as you like to confer with your counsel. If any of my questions aren't clear, I'd be happy to clarify them for you.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: My pleasure.

So first, Mr. Walchli, because I'm going to be asking you a number of questions, can I ask you to please stand to take an oath to answer my questions truthfully.

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: Mr. Walchli, You are now under oath, which means if you answer any of my questions falsely, you can be prosecuted for the separate crime of perjury for making false statements. The government would have the right to use any statements that you make under oath against you in such a prosecution.

Do you understand that?

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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               So first, what's your full name?
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               THE DEFENDANT: My name is Daniel Walchli,
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      W-a-l-c-h-l-i.
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               THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Walchli.
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               Mr. Walchli, how old are you?
               THE DEFENDANT: I'm 55 and becoming 56 on the 6th of
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9
     May this year.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Where were you born?
               THE DEFENDANT: I was born in Adliswil, Switzerland.
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      That's a little town in the canton of Zürich.
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               THE COURT:
                            Thank you.
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               How far did you go in school?
               THE DEFENDANT: I finished university in Switzerland.
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      I did a -- you would call it a master's degree in economics,
      and I did an executive MBA, not far from here, the University
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      of Rochester in Upstate New York.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Can you describe for me please, briefly, your
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      employment experience.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Since from 1994 until 2004, I
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      worked in a bank in Zürich called Zürich Kantonalbank there
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      in -- controlling accounting department, business development,
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THE COURT:

today's proceeding?

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restructuring. I worked one year in London 2002 to 2003. And
from 2004 until 2021, I was working for IHAG Holding there
mainly developed companies, helping them to grow, helping them
to flourish, also how to develop new markets, particularly in
Asia, but mainly company work, development of companies, make
it bigger, more successful.
         THE COURT: Thank you.
        Mr. Walchli, have you ever been treated or
hospitalized for any mental illness?
         THE DEFENDANT: No, I haven't, your Honor.
         THE COURT: Are you currently or have you recently
been under the care of a physician, psychiatrist, or
psychologist?
         THE DEFENDANT: No, I haven't, your Honor.
         THE COURT: Are you currently or have you recently
been hospitalized or treated for drug addiction?
         THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, I haven't.
        THE COURT: Thank you.
        Within the past 24 hours, have you used or taken any
alcohol, drugs, or medication?
         THE DEFENDANT: No, I haven't.
         THE COURT: Is your mind clear today?
        THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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Do you understand what's happening in

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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Mr. Walchli, have you received a copy of the
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      indictment that's pending against you?
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.
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               THE COURT: Have you had enough of a chance to discuss
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      with your lawyers the case in general and, in particular, the
      charge to which you intend to plead guilty and any possible
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      defenses to that charge?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you. Has your lawyer explained to
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      you the consequences of entering a plea of guilty?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, they have.
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               THE COURT: And are you fully satisfied with your
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      lawyer's representation of you?
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Counsel for defendant, let me turn to you.
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               Counsel, have you discussed this matter with your
      client?
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               MR. TEMKIN: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Is he capable of understanding the nature of these
23
     proceedings?
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               And you should stand as you're addressing the Court,
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      counsel, please.
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Sorry, your Honor.
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               MR. TEMKIN:
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               THE COURT:
                           Thank you.
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               MR. TEMKIN:
                           Yes.
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               THE COURT:
                           Thank you. Good.
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               Counsel, do any of you have any doubt as to the
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      defendant's competence to plead at this time?
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               MR. TEMKIN: No, your Honor.
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               MS. ZVEROVICH: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               On the basis of Mr. Walchli's responses to my
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      questions, my observations of his demeanor here in court, and
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      the representations of counsel, I find that the defendant is
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      competent to enter a plea of quilty at this time.
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               Mr. Walchli, before we turn to your plea, I'm going to
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      explain a number of constitutional rights that you have.
      doing this because these are rights that you'll be giving up if
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      you choose to proceed and enter a guilty plea in this matter.
      So please listen carefully to what I'm about to say, and if you
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      don't understand something, please stop me, and your lawyer or
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      I will be happy to explain the matter more fully.
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               So first, Mr. Walchli, you have the right to plead not
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      quilty to the charge against you contained in the indictment.
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               Do you understand that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
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THE COURT: If you did plead not guilty, you'd be

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entitled to a speedy and a public trial by a jury on the charge against you contained in this indictment.

Do you understand that?

THE COURT: At a trial, you'd be presumed to be innocent and the government would be required to prove you guilty by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

A jury of 12 people would have to agree unanimously that you were guilty and you would not have to prove that you were innocent if you were to go to trial.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: At trial and at every stage of your case, you would be entitled to be represented by a lawyer. If you could not afford a lawyer, one would be appointed for you at public expense — that is free of cost.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: During a trial. The witnesses for government would have to come to court and testify in your presence and your lawyer could cross examine the government's

witnesses and object to evidence offered by the government. 1 2 Do you understand that? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. 4 THE COURT: At trial, you would also have the 5 opportunity to offer evidence on your own behalf if you wished 6 to do so, and you would have the right to compel witnesses to 7 come to court to testify in your defense. Do you understand that? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. THE COURT: At a trial, you would have the right to 10 11 testify if you chose to do so, but you would also have the 12 right not to testify, and if you decided not to testify, no 13 one, including the jury, could draw any suggestion or inference 14 of quilt from the fact that you did not testify. 15 Do you understand that? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. 17 THE COURT: Do you understand that by pleading guilty, 18 you're giving up your right to seek suppression - that's 19 exclusion from a trial - of any evidence against you that the 20 government may have obtained improperly? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand that 22 point. 23 THE COURT: If you're convicted at a trial, 24 Mr. Walchli, you would have the right to appeal that verdict.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: And even now as you're preparing to enter this plea, you have the right to change your mind and plead not guilty and to go to trial on any charges against you contained in the indictment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, Mr. Walchli, if you plead guilty, you will also have to give up your right not to incriminate yourself. I say that because I expect that later in today's proceeding, I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are guilty as charged and you will have to admit and acknowledge your guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, Mr. Walchli, if you plead guilty and if I accept your plea, you'll give up your right to a trial and the other rights that I've just discussed with you, other than your right to a lawyer, which you have regardless of whether or not you plead guilty, but there will be no trial and I will enter a judgment of guilty and a sentence on the basis of your plea. There will be no appeal with respect to whether the government could use the evidence that it has against you or with respect

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to whether you did or did not commit this crime.
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               Do you understand that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
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               THE COURT: So Mr. Walchli, I've just reviewed a
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      number of important rights that you have.
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               Do you understand each and every one of those rights?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               And are you willing to give up your right to a trial
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      and the other rights that I've just discussed with you?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I will.
               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               So, Mr. Walchli, I've asked you about the indictment.
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      Have you received a copy of the indictment containing the
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      charge against you?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Have you read it?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Do you understand that Count One of the indictment
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      charges that from at least in or about 2008 through at least in
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      or about 2014, you, together with others known and unknown,
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      conspired to defraud the United States, in violation of Title
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      18, United States Code, Section 371?
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1 Do you understand that that's the nature of the charge 2 against you? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Quickly, could I discuss with my 4 lawyers? 5 THE COURT: Yes. Please take your time. (Defendant and counsel conferred) 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I understand that. THE COURT: Thank you. 8 9 So counsel for the United States, I'd like to ask you 10 to please state the elements of that offense. 11 MS. ZVEROVICH: Thank you, your Honor. 12 The elements of the conspiracy to defraud the United 13 States as charged in Count One are the following: 14 First, that at some point between in or about 2008 and 15 in or about November 2014, there was an agreement or understanding between two or more persons to defraud the United 16 17 States - that is to impede, impair, obstruct or defeat the 18 lawful functions of the Internal Revenue Service by fraud, deceit, or other dishonest means; 19 20 Second, that at some point during the conspiracy the 21 defendant, Mr. Walchli, unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly 22 became a member of the conspiracy - that is he knowingly joined 23 and purposely participated in the conspiracy; and 24 Third, that at some point during the conspiracy, any

one of the members of the conspiracy knowingly committed or

caused to be committed at least one overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy.

The government would be required to prove each of these elements at trial beyond a reasonable doubt.

In addition, the government would be required to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that venue in the Southern District of New York is proper.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So let me turn back to you, Mr. Walchli.

Mr. Walchli, do you understand that if you were to go to trial for this offense, that the government would have to prove all of the substantive elements of this offense beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I understand that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Do you understand that the government would be required to prove that venue was appropriate here in the Southern District of New York, which includes, among other places, Manhattan, by a preponderance of the evidence?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I understand.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Walchli, I'm going to tell you the maximum possible penalty for this crime. The maximum means the most that could possibly be imposed, it doesn't mean that it's what you'll necessarily receive. But you have to understand that by pleading guilty, you're exposing yourself to

the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments up to the maximum that I'm about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I understand that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So first, I'm going to tell you about the possible restrictions on your liberty. The maximum term of imprisonment for this crime is 5 years, which could be followed by up to 3 years of supervised release. If you are sentenced to a term of supervised release, you will be subject to supervision by the probation office, there will be rules of supervised release that you'll have to follow, and if you violate those rules, you could be returned to prison without a jury trial to serve additional time with no credit for any time that you served in prison as a result of your sentence and no credit for any time spent on post-release supervision.

You should also understand that there is no parole in the federal system and that if you are sentenced to prison in this case, you'll not be released early on parole.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Second, Mr. Walchli, in addition to these restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment also includes certain financial penalties. The maximum allowable fine is

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$250,000 or twice the gross monetary gain derived from the offense or twice the gross monetary loss to persons other than yourself, whichever of those things is greater. In addition, I can order restitution to any person or entity injured as a result of your criminal conduct. I can also order you to forfeit any property derived from the offense or used to facilitate the offense. Finally, I must also order a mandatory special assessment of $100.
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So counsel, before I proceed, do any of you wish to correct or amend any of the penalties that I've just described?

Counsel for the United States.

MS. ZVEROVICH: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Counsel.

MR. TEMKIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Walchli, do you understand that these are the maximum possible penalties?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Walchli, are you a United States citizen?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I'm not. I'm a Swiss citizen.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Let me just ask a few questions that relate to your immigration status.

Do you understand, Mr. Walchli, that as a result of your guilty plea, you may be removed from the United States, denied citizenship, and denied admission to the United States in the future?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I understand that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Do you understand that your removal from the United States could be mandatory?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand that.

THE COURT: Did you discuss the possible immigration consequences of your plea with your counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I did.

THE COURT: Do you understand that in the event that your conviction results in adverse effects on your immigration status, you'll still be bound by your guilty plea and that you will not be allowed to withdraw your plea, regardless of any advice that you may have received from your counsel or any others regarding the immigration consequences of your plea?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that point, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Walchli, do you understand that as a result of your guilty plea, you may lose certain valuable civil rights, to the extent that you have them or might otherwise obtain them now, such as the right to vote in the United States, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, and the

right to possess any kind of firearm? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand that, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Walchli, are you serving any other 4 sentence, either state or federal? 5 THE DEFENDANT: No, I don't. 6 THE COURT: To your knowledge, are you being 7 prosecuted in state court for any crime? THE DEFENDANT: No, I haven't. 8 9 THE COURT: Thank you. 10 Mr. Walchli, do you understand that if your lawyer or 11 anyone else has attempted to predict what your sentence will 12 be, that their prediction could be wrong? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have been informed about that 14 point. 15 THE COURT: Thank you. 16 Do you understand that the sentence ultimately imposed 17 may be different from any estimate that your attorneys may have 18 given you? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have been informed about that 20 point by my attorneys, yes. 21 THE COURT: Thank you. 22 That's good, because no one, not your lawyer, not the 23 government's lawyer, really no one can give you any assurance 24 of what your sentence is going to be. That's because I'm going

to impose your sentence and I'm not going to do that now.

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Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Walchli, before I impose your sentence, I'll review a presentence report that's prepared by the probation department in this court. You and the government will have the opportunity to challenge the facts that are reported in the presentence report and also the application of the advisory sentencing guidelines that are recommended by the probation officer. I'm obliged to do my own independent calculation of the advisory sentencing guidelines range that applies in your case. After your initial advisory guidelines range has been determined, I have the authority in some circumstances to depart upward and downward from that range. Ultimately, I'll determine what a reasonable sentence is for you based on the sentencing factors, which are contained in a statute you can find at 18 U.S.C. 3553(a), that may result in the imposition of a sentence that's either greater or lesser than the advisory sentencing guidelines range.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand all of that, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Good. Thank you.

Mr. Walchli, have you and your attorneys discussed how these advisory sentencing guidelines might apply in your case?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Can I quickly? THE COURT: Yes. Please feel free to confer with your 2 3 counsel at any time, Mr. Walchli. 4 (Defendant and counsel conferred) 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I was explained that. 6 Yes. 7 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Walchli, even if your sentence is different from 8 9 what your lawyer or anyone else has told you it might be, even 10 if it's different from what you expect or from what's contained 11 in a written letter agreement that you've entered into with the 12 United States, you will still be bound by your quilty plea and 13 will not be allowed to withdraw your plea of quilty. 14 Do you understand that? 15 THE DEFENDANT: I understand that, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 So Mr. Walchli, I've just discussed with you a number 18 of possible consequences of your plea. 19 Do you understand all of the possible consequences of 20 your plea that I've just reviewed with you? 21 THE DEFENDANT: I understand all those possible 22 consequences, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Thank you. 24 So I understand there is a written plea agreement 25 entered into between you, Mr. Walchli, and your lawyer and

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counsel for the United States. I have the original letter plea
agreement, which is dated March 21, 2023, to your counsel from
Assistant United States Attorney Zverovich and Senior
Litigation Counsel Nanette Davis and trial attorney Christopher
Magnani. I'm going to mark this as Court Exhibit 1 and I'm
going to hand it forward to the United States to retain in its
possession.
         Before I hand it to the government, however,
Mr. Walchli, I'd like to ask you some questions about this
agreement if I can, please.
         So first, did you sign the original of this plea
agreement on the last page?
         THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I did.
         THE COURT: And did you do that on March 22, 2023?
         THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I did.
         THE COURT: Thank you.
         Did you do that in the presence of your lawyer?
         THE DEFENDANT: No, I was in Singapore there. But we
had a call. So we went through point by point of this
agreement --
         THE COURT: Thank you.
         Did you read the agreement before you signed it?
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Did you discuss it with your lawyer before you signed

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I did.

THE COURT: Thank you.

it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I did.

3 THE COURT: Thank you.

Did you fully understand the agreement before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I did.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Walchli, one of the features of your agreement with the government is that you've agreed on the advisory sentencing guidelines range that applies in your case. You should know, Mr. Walchli, that agreement is binding on you and it's binding on the government, but it's not binding on me. As I told you earlier, I have my own obligation to determine what the correct advisory guideline range is and then the appropriate sentence in your case. I'm not saying that I will come up with any range that's different from what you've provided for with the government in your letter. At this point, I just don't know. What's important for you to understand, however, is that if I do come up with a range that's higher than the one that you've agreed to with the government, I will not let you withdraw your plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Do you understand that under some circumstances,

Mr. Walchli, you or the government may have the right to appeal any sentence that I impose?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, in your plea agreement, Mr. Walchli, you have agreed to waive a number of rights to appeal or otherwise challenge your conviction or sentence. You've agreed not to file a direct appeal or to bring a collateral challenge, including but not limited to an application under Title 28, United States Code, Section 2255 or 2241 of any sentence within or below the stipulated guidelines range of 24 to 30 months' imprisonment.

Furthermore, you've agreed not to appeal or bring a collateral challenge to any term of supervised release that is less than or equal to the statutory maximum.

You further agreed not to appeal or bring a collateral challenge to any fine that is less than or equal to \$95,000.

And you've also agreed not to appeal or bring a collateral challenge to any special assessment that is less than or equal to \$100.

Furthermore, you've waived any right to attack your conviction and sentence on direct appeal or collaterally on the ground that the United States has failed to produce any discovery material, other than information establishing your factual innocence, including Jencks Act material, material

pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland*, and impeachment material pursuant to *Giglio v. United States* that has not already been produced as of the date of signing of the agreement.

Furthermore, you have agreed not to challenge your conviction and sentence on direct appeal or collaterally on the basis of any actual or perceived adverse immigration consequences, including removal or denaturalization resulting from your guilty plea and conviction.

Mr. Walchli, do you understand the rights to appeal or otherwise challenge your conviction and sentence that you have waived in your plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

And are you willing to waive those rights?

THE DEFENDANT: I am willing to waive those rights, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Walchli, does this written plea agreement constitute your complete and total understanding of the entire agreement between you and the United States?

I'm sorry. Counsel.

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor, in discussions with the government, we have several understandings that are incremental to the plea agreement.

The first is that the government has agreed that

Mr. Walchli may remain on bail pending sentencing.

The second is that in the event your Honor imposes a prison sentence, Mr. Walchli may remain on bail pending surrender and that we will address with your Honor whether he must remain in the United States during that period.

The third agreement or understanding that we have is that if a period of incarceration is imposed, we intend to ask your Honor to recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that Mr. Walchli be permitted to serve that sentence in a minimum security facility, a prison camp. And in order to facilitate that, given Mr. Walchli's immigration status, we will also be asking that your Honor permit Mr. Walchli to self-deport at the end of any prison sentence.

The government has agreed to take no position with respect to our request, our recommendation request, and to facilitate or help facilitate whatever recommendation your Honor does, in fact, make.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Good.

Let me hear from counsel for the United States. My understanding is that there are three understandings that the parties have reached, which have just been laid out. I understand that the parties have reached those understandings between each other unknowing that none of them are binding on the Court or the Court's determinations, but that the defendant expects to take certain positions regarding sentencing and the

defendant's release conditions following sentencing, as well as the location of his designation and self-deportation options in the event that he is incarcerated.

Counsel for the United States, can you comment, are the understandings that counsel for defendant just laid out accurate?

MS. ZVEROVICH: They are, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good. I appreciate that.

I understand that your position, counsel for the United States, as counsel for defendant laid out, is that you're not planning to take a position regarding those applications by the defense should they be made?

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, with respect to the bail issue, the government agrees to recommend to your Honor that the bail conditions remain unchanged pending Mr. Walchli's sentencing. Once Mr. Walchli is sentenced, the parties have agreed that he can remain on bail pending his designation. However, the government expects that its position will be that Mr. Walchli should remain in the United States pending designation, but we have agreed to take up that issue with your Honor at that time at sentencing.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good.

I'll talk a little bit about this at the end, but thank you, counsel for defendant, for raising those understandings between the government and the defense. And

thank you, counsel for the United States, to confirm for your confirmation that defendant's statements regarding their scope are accurate.

I understand that both parties know that none of those agreements are binding on the Court; is that right, counsel for defendant?

MR. TEMKIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Counsel for the United States; is that correct?

MS. ZVEROVICH: Yes, absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Thank you, counsel, for raising that question.

Mr. Walchli, let me come back to you.

My question previously was whether this written plea agreement constitutes your complete and total understanding of the entire agreement between you and the government. I'm going to caveat that question by asking if this agreement, together with the oral understandings just outlined by your counsel and confirmed by the United States, represent your complete and total understanding of the entire agreement between you and the government?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it does, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has anything been left out of the agreement or the brief oral recitation of the scope of your counsel's agreement with the United States? Has anything been

left out?

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THE DEFENDANT: No, there's nothing left out, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So Mr. Walchli, other than what is written in this agreement and what has just been outlined here on the record with respect to the understanding between your counsel and the government, has anyone made any promise to you or offered you any inducement to plead guilty or to sign this agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, nobody.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Has anyone threatened you or forced you to plead quilty or to sign the plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, nobody has.

THE COURT: Has anyone made a promise to you as to what your sentence will be?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, nobody.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So Mr. Walchli, I told you earlier that there would come a time in today's proceeding when I would turn to you to ask you to tell me what it is you did that makes you believe that you're guilty of this offense — now is that time.

Would you please tell me what it is that you did that makes you believe that you are quilty of this offense.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

Between 2004 and '21, I was an employee at IHAG Holding AG, a holding company based in Zürich, Switzerland.

During 2008 and 9, among other things, I was responsible for developing a Singapore asset manager as part of IHAG Holding's strategy to build its presence in the Asia financial services market.

One of IHAG Holding subsidiaries was Privatbank IHAG Zürich AG. Prior to January 2009, Privatbank IHAG decided to require its U.S. clients either to disclose their accounts to the U.S. tax authorities or close those accounts.

Starting in January 2009, I worked with executives of Privatbank IHAG and others in connection with the development and implementation of a solution for account holders who wanted to maintain undisclosed accounts in violation of the bank's new policy.

At the time I worked with others, I understood that two of the clients who were taking advantage of the solution that we were developing were U.S. citizens. While I did not know those clients nor talk with those account holders, I further understood they were using the transaction to conceal their accounts from the U.S. authorities in violation of U.S. law. At the time I engaged in this conduct, I understood that it was wrong and a violation of U.S. law.

I now understand that at least one of the U.S. taxpayers who took advantage of the transactions lived in the

Southern District of New York.

In 2011, I directed others to close those accounts. I have since learned that at least one of the U.S. clients continued to hold an account at Privatbank IHAG into 2013.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Let me turn to counsel for defendant.

Counsel, do you know of any valid defense that would prevail at trial or do you know of any other reason why your client should not be permitted to plead guilty?

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor, the answer is no to both.

Your Honor will recall that, pretrial, we had moved and preserved the issue of the validity of the client doctrine.

Given the clarity of the Second Circuit's decision in the Copeland case, I do not believe that under current law of the circuit a defense based on Klein could prevail at trial.

Additionally, we also moved with respect to the issue of the statute of limitations. We've talked extensively and explored extensively a defense based on the statute of limitations and do not believe that we could establish that Mr. Walchli withdrew from the conspiracy prior to September 15 of 2011, which is the date that, based on the pretrial motions, that would be the operative date.

So the answer, your Honor, is I do not believe there are any defenses that would prevail at trial.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Thank you for a

careful consideration of those issues.

Counsel for the United States, are there any additional questions that you'd like me to ask the defendant?

MS. ZVEROVICH: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Counsel for the government, could I ask you to please summarize what the government's evidence would be against the defendant if you were to proceed to trial. I'm not so interested as much interested in the categories of evidence that you'd be presenting, but what it is that you would be showing to satisfy your burden of proving the elements of the offense here.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.

Your Honor, at trial, the government would prove beyond a reasonable doubt that from approximately 2009 to approximately 2014, Mr. Walchli conspired with other people to defraud the United States in connection with a scheme to help wealthy American clients conceal more than \$60 million in income and assets held in undeclared offshore accounts at a Swiss bank called Privatbank IHAG Zürich AG and helped those clients evade U.S. income taxes. The government would show that during the period of the conspiracy, Mr. Walchli was a member of the executive board of a Swiss holding company named IHAG Holding that owned the bank IHAG among other entities.

The government would prove that in order to assist the

U.S. clients, Mr. Walchli and his coconspirators devised and implemented a scheme called the Singapore Solution to fraudulently conceal the bank accounts of the U.S. clients, their assets, and their income from U.S. tax authorities.

In furtherance of the fraudulent scheme, the government would show that Mr. Walchli and his coconspirators agreed to transfer more than \$60 million from the undeclared IHAG bank accounts of the U.S. clients through a series of nominee accounts in Hong Kong and other locations before returning the funds to newly opened accounts back at IHAG in the name of a Singapore based asset management firm, and the government would show Mr. Walchli helped establish that Singapore-based asset manager firm.

The effect of those round trips of the client funds was to strip their accounts of all indicia of U.S. ownership and the U.S. government would show that the U.S. clients paid large fees to IHAG and to others to help them conceal their assets and evade U.S. income taxes.

The government would show that Mr. Walchli joined and participated in the conspiracy knowingly and willfully with others and that he and other coconspirators committed numerous overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. And some of those overt acts included emailing each other to discuss the design and implementation of the Singapore Solution, meeting with each other and with U.S. clients to discuss the scheme, creating

nominee entities and opening nominee bank accounts to use in the scheme, and wiring funds through numerous financial accounts, including via wire transfers that passed through corresponding banks in the S.D.N.Y.

The government would prove venue in the S.D.N.Y. by introducing evidence that certain wire transfers again passed through correspondent banks here as well as evidence that at least one of the U.S. clients who took advantage of the scheme lived and took actions in furtherance of the scheme in the S.D.N.Y.

At trial, the government's evidence would include, among other things, business records and bank records, including records showing the fraudulent transfers of the client funds, email communications among Mr. Walchli and his coconspirators discussing the design and implementation of the Singapore Solution, IRS records, as well as witness testimony.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. Good.

So, counsel, I'd like to turn to each side here.

Counsel, do all of you agree that there's a sufficient factual predicate for a guilty plea?

Counsel for the United States.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Counsel for defendant.

MR. TEMKIN: Yes, your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: Thank you. 2 Do any of you know of any reason that I should not 3 accept the defendant's plea of quilty? 4 MS. ZVEROVICH: No, your Honor. 5 MR. TEMKIN: No, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 Mr. Walchli, can I ask you to please stand. 8 you. 9 Mr. Walchli, Count One of the indictment charges that 10 from at least in or about 2008 through at least in or about 11 2014, you, together with others known and unknown, conspired to 12 defraud the United States, in violation of Title 18, United 13 States Code, Section 371. 14 How do you plead to this count? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Can I --THE COURT: Yes. Please take your time. 16 17 (Defendant and counsel conferred) 18 THE DEFENDANT: I plead quilty. 19 THE COURT: Thank you. 20 There is no forfeiture allegation in the indictment. 21 So it is the finding of the Court in this case that 22 the defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an 23 informed plea, that the defendant is aware of the nature of the

charge and the consequences of the plea, and that the plea of

quilty is a knowing and voluntary plea supported by an

independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense. The plea is therefore accepted and the defendant is now adjudged guilty of that offense.

Thank you very much, Mr. Walchli. You can be seated.

Mr. Walchli, the probation department will want to interview you in connection with the presentence report that it will prepare as I was describing it earlier.

Counsel for defendant, do you wish to be present for any interview in connection with that report?

MR. TEMKIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Counsel for the United States, please provide the probation office with the government's factual statement within seven days. Counsel for defendant, please arrange for Mr. Walchli to be interviewed by the probation department within the next 14 days.

Now, Mr. Walchli, if you choose to speak to the probation department, I just ask that anything that you may choose to say be truthful and accurate. This report is very important for me in deciding what the appropriate sentence is to impose in your case, I'm going to read it very carefully. I'm lingering on this point now because you and your counsel have the right to review that report and to comment on it to the probation officer who's writing the report, and also to me at the time of sentencing. So I just want to urge you to take

advantage of that right to review the report, to let your counsel know if you have any concerns about it so that he can let the probation officer know of those problems and so that they can raise any problems with me at or before sentencing.

So I'm going to set a sentencing date now.

Ms. Joseph, can I ask you to please schedule a date.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: July 13th, 2023, at 10:00 a.m.

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor, we had previously spoken with the government and had requested or are requesting that your Honor adjourn the sentence until April of 2024 for matters, personal matters that I think — happy to discuss with your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

That's a substantial deviation from what I'll describe as the norm here. So, yes, I'd want to hear more from you about why that's justified and then I'll hear the government's view.

Go ahead, counsel.

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor, I believe that this was conveyed to your Honor when we submitted the plea agreement, that the parties were envisioning an extended period between the plea and the sentence. I believe that this was -- at the time we submitted the plea agreement to your Honor, this

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      accompanied that.
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               MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor --
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               THE COURT: I'm sorry. Give me just a moment.
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               (Pause)
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               Thank you.
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               Counsel, I understand that there's a personal reason
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      why the defendant wishes to adjourn sentencing through early
      April, which is a deviation, as I say, from the norm.
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               Counsel from the government, any objection to that
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      application?
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               MS. ZVEROVICH: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               So I'm happy to grant the application. I'll set a
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      date for the proposed sentencing now. Bear with me for just a
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     moment.
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               (Pause)
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               Ms. Joseph, could you please propose a date in April
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      2024 for sentencing here.
               THE DEPUTY CLERK: April 2nd, 2024 at 10:00 a.m.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Counsel, does that date and time work for each of you?
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               MS. ZVEROVICH: Works for the government. Thank you,
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      your Honor.
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               THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
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               Counsel for defendant.
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Act.

MR. TEMKIN: Yes, your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: Good. Thank you. Very good. 3 So let's hear about the defendant's release status. 4 First, counsel for defendant, can I hear a proffer 5 from you on risk of flight and harm to the community and other 6 persons. 7 MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor, in light of the charges in this case, I don't think there's any issue of danger to the 8 9 community. 10 With respect to risk of flight, Mr. Walchli 11 voluntarily came to the United States to face these charges. 12 We had an agreed upon bail package with the government. He has 13 satisfied every condition. He has come to court when required. 14 There's no reason to think that at this point, having 15 voluntarily decided to come and face the charges, having decided to plead quilty, there's no reason to have concerns 16 17 that he's going to be a risk of flight at this point, your 18 Honor. 19 THE COURT: Thank you. 20 Counsel for the United States, what's your view? 21 MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, the government agrees that 22 under the circumstances of this case, the current conditions 23 will be sufficient to satisfy the purposes of the Bail Reform

THE COURT: Thank you. Fine.

On the basis of the proffer by counsel for defendant as well as my experience with the history of this case, I conclude a sufficient showing has been made that the defendant is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community. As a result, the present bond conditions will be continued through the date of sentencing.

Mr. Walchli, do you understand that all of the conditions upon which you've been released up until now continue to apply and that any violation of those conditions can have very serious consequences on you at the time of sentencing?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, Mr. Walchli, you must be in this courtroom for sentencing at the date and time that I've just established, unless I change it by written order. If you are not, you'll be guilty of a separate crime, which is bail jumping, and you'll be subject to a fine and/or prison sentence in addition to whatever sentence you may receive for the crime to which you've just pleaded guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very good. Thank you very much.

Counsel, is there anything else that you need to take

up before we adjourn this conference? Please go ahead.

MR. TEMKIN: Your Honor, in light of the sentencing date and Mr. Walchli's travel plans at this point, I was hoping that your Honor would allow us to meet with probation when Mr. Walchli returns to the United States in probably later this month or later April, early May as opposed to the 14 days your Honor had set forth previously.

THE COURT: That's fine. Given the sentencing date, I think that's more than reasonable. I'll leave it to you, counsel, to please coordinate with probation office. We'll request the presentence report. Please arrange for him to be interviewed let's say instead of the normal 14 days, let's call it two months.

MR. TEMKIN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Very good.

Thank you all very much. This proceeding is adjourned.

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